Rechid Pacha—The Holy Sepulcher—Induction of an Officer of Schot—Koscuth and Turkish Journals—Sir Stratford Canning. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuse.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wedgesday, Peb. 25, 1852. The retirement of the late Grand Vizier sehid Pacha from the post of Chief Minister has not been followed by any other changes in the Sulan's Ministry. A day or two after the appointment of the new Grand Vizier Raouf Pacha, Rechid Pacha was named President of the Great Council of State, which office he still holds. No change has been made either in the politics, foreign or domestic, of the country. The troublesome affair of the pseudo Holy Sepulcher has been finally settled, not mu faction of France and her ambitious President. The Courrier de Constantinople says, in an ar-ticle which is here considered as official :

ticle which is here considered as official:

"According to the rumors in circulation the question of the Holy Sepulcher will be arranged on the basis of the Treaty of 1760 between France and Turkey. The Catholica are in future to have the right of officiating, in the grotto of Gethelmens, from which they had been hitherto excluded. They are, moreover, to have the keys of the great Church of Bethelmen, so as to enter it to the grotto of the Nativity. The Greeks, like the Catholics, may officiate ence a year in the dome of the Church of the Ascension. The Catholics are to be charged with the internal police of the Holy Places, and in case of need, may call in the aid of the local authority to preserve order."

This latter right gives to the Catholics a power which they heretofore did not possess; all the pre-ceding rights they have always possessed. The right of custedy is certainly an advantage over the Greeks, and, if true, shows that Russia has been less

spunky than was expected.

The Sultan, in his Imperial Rescript regarding the removal of the late President of the Council of State, Rifaal Pacha, and the appointment of Rechid Pacha to succeed him, writes to the (new) Grand Vizier as follows:

follows:

"My worthy Vizien: As the greater part of the affairs of my Imperial Government are examined and discussed in the Council of State; and as the examination and dispatch of the business of my Empire are very necessary and indispensable, and as, moreover, the organization and regulations of this Council are already consolidated and in full force, I have deemed it proper to place Rifaal Pacha in temporary retirement, and to confer upon my ex-Grand Vizier Rechie Pacha, the Presidency of said Council. Rechid Pacha, who, having an extensive knowledge of the affairs of my Government, and being also a man of great capacity and personal morit, will be able to submit his observations on them to me. His nomination against the bear made, I have sent him to my Sublime Porte. May our blessed Lord aid us all with his holy assistance."

This Rescript, as usual, was conveyed first to the

This Rescript, as usual, was conveyed first to the Pacha by one of the Sultan's Chamberlains or priappointed President, he proceeded with it to the "Sublime Porte," or rather the great public edi. See in the city, which is occupied by the Grand Vizier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Great Council of State, and most of the bureaux of the Civil Departments of the Government. It is delivered, with much ceremony, to the Grand Vizier, in the presence of all the higher officers of the Govern. ment ; the Minister of Foreign Affairs reads it aloud, and thus the new President is installed. He then proceeds to the apartments in which the countries held; its members all rise to receive him, and the rest of the day is spent in visits of congratulation, which he receives from the other Ministers, Ambassadors, &c. peceds to the spartments in which the Council to

The ex-Grand Vizier of the Shah of Persia, Mirza Taghi Khan, recently removed from office to appease the clamor of the inhabitants of the capital, Teheran, has just died, it is said, by poison, adminered by the Shah's orders. He was a man of ex sellent character, great intelligence, and at the head of the reforms of his country. He was in Persia what Rechid Pasha has been to Turkey; but Perda is now where Turkey was thirty years ago ; and

while the reformer of this Empire lives to see the fesult of his labors, and to enjoy their benealts, the reformer of that Empire lives to see the fesult of his labors, and to enjoy their benealts, the reformer of that Empire falls a veclim to the weakness of its sovereign and the barbarity of his subjects. The Ottoman Government does not permit the insertion of any articles in the papers published at this place, which might be unpleasant to the Ministers of Russia and Austria. In this way it seeks to aliay the coldness which their Governments still show to ward it, for having liberated M. Kossuth at the request of the Governments of the United States and Great Britisin. From the speech of M. Kossuth, is reply to the toast given to Turkey, in the dinner offered him by different Members of Congress at Washington, an extract was made, and with a few liberal remarks of preface, was published here in the Courrier de Constantinople. The extract only complises M. Kossuth's language in favor of Turkey and her get erous Sultan, while his remarks against Austria and Russia are omitted. The editorial of the Courriers of the see in which we like it productive of im-

"The age in which we live is productive of important events worthy of seeing, as means of in-struction to man in the development of his tuture destines. The four years which have just ended, furnish history with pages of rich instruction, both in a civil and moral point of view. We have re-marked, above other things, that the People, by one common impulse, doubtless prepared beforehand, pressed their respective Governments to reform and political improvements; but these having taken too slow steps in effecting the withese having taken too slow steps in effecting the withes of the People, the latter, arged on by a spirit of progress and reform, therried oneward to schieve for themselves what they could not obtain by milder measures. History is a mass of events from which han must work out the

latter, arged on by a spirit of progress and reform, harried onward to achieve for themselves what they could not obtain by mider measures. History is a mise of events from which Man must work out the materials of his own deatiny, both civil and political; and the consequences of his labors must soon develop themselves in the countries which he adopted.

"Here, in this country, far distant from the theater of the scenes of which we speak, surrounded by the perfect quiet and trasquility of a Government and people which marches hand in hand in its reforms and improvements, we can look calmly on, and witness the course of events, and their results upon our fellow men. The storm still hurries on: it broke out near us, but was carried elsewhere, and the political herizon is yet far from being clear and bright. Through the clouds which obscure the firmament, only here and there a glimpse of the blue sky of heaven is seen, and the few stars perceptible above and around us, are but faintly seen in the distance.

"The benevolence of the Saltan, his philanthropy, and his inexhaustible charity, constitute him the most eminent Sovereign of his age. The paternal eare which he has shown in the administration of the vast Empire which he inherited from his ancestors has developed the great talents which he possesses. These qualities of the young Sultan evidently made a profound impression on the minds of the refugees of 1850, in whose fate he felt so warm an interest.—We extract the following remarks from a speech delivered by M. Louis Keasuth, in response to a tossi offered to Turkey by Hon. Mr. Douglas, Senator from the State of Illinois, on the cocasion of a public dianer given to M. Kossuth, in Washington, by the different members of the American Congress."

[Here follows the toast offered by Mr. Douglas, and pertions of the speech of M. Kossuth 1 portions of the speech of M. Kosauth)

The present B. tish Ambassador at this place, Sir Stratford Canning, once Minister to the United States in the Presidency of the late John Q. Adams, is about to return to England, where he expects to be apted Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His ice has been very great here, and has general ly been exercised for the welfare of Turkey. Rechid Pacha will lose in bim a warm and powerful supporter. Russis, and, indeed, most other powers, will ed of an egotistic and arbitrary opponent, for, while he advocated the interests of Turkey, he selected only those which were identical with and selected only those which were identical with and concueive to the interests of his own country. Ever since his mission to the United States, when some occurrence at the Seat of Government soured him against it, he has been a persevering foe of American commerce and American industry in Turkey, and, though he has been kindly disposed toward private instrictuals—especially toward American Missionaries—he has invariably used his power to check any prospect of rivalry on the part of American ettimens to British subjects.

The present French Minister, the Marquin de Lavallette, leaves here also in a tow weeks, for France, en congé, but it is believed that he will not return again.

Items of Foreign Literature, Art, &c. -Jules Janin, in a recent criticism of the

new dansense Priora in the Sylphide, condemns her so brilliantly that his consures, though finkes of fire, shower over her like gems. "She is too becatiful a being of flesh and bleed," he says; "her eyes are too penetrant, and her brows too black, ever to be daughter of rainbow vapors which the Sylphide Ah me! the opera has no memory! It believes m. An me; the opera has no memory! It believes that Taglioni is immortal; that some fair day she will appear again under the soft Naples sky on Vesuvius! Even Fanny Elisler could not be the Sylphide—most brilliant of mortals, how could she represent an invisible civinity!" Jules Janin calls the drama of George Sand the work of a genius exhausted and capricious, with strains of beauty and power, but a simmering mass of crudities, extravagancies and brilliancies.

-Madame Sontag is making a triumph all musical progress through Germany. She does

mot go to Berlin, where it is supposed the Court would not wish that one of its most distinguished ornaments a 'ew years since, should appear upon the stage. The Railway Directors all over Germany dispatch extra trains from the country to was to the Capital in which the Syren chances to sing, and, like Barnum, sell tickets of admission to the Opera. Sne is now at Hamburg, where she was to play twelve nights for 150 Louis d'or, about \$682 a night. The quondam Countess travels in state. She and her retinue of men servants and mad servants and the Italian cook, occupy two four-horse carriages. In Hamburg, she will decide whether to visit the United States. If she does, there can be little doubt that her success will be glowing. Son tag is an alabaster statue, with a musical box in its meuth. not go to Berlin, where it is supposed the Cour

-The rival London operas have unrolled their programmes for the campaign of 1852. We find the following notice of the Royal Opera at

their programmes for the campaign of 1832. We find the following notice of the Royal Opera at Covent Garden.

The catalonue of available works includes no less than 36 operas—3 of Mozart, 1 of Beethoven, 10 of Rossini, 3 of Meyerbeer, 1 of Weber. 1 of Anoer, 1 of Cimarosa, 4 of Beilini, 7 of Donizetti, 3 of Verdi, 1 of Halevy, and 1 of Gounod—all of which have novelties—Spoint's Faist, Weber's Oberon. Rossini's Comte Ory. Donizetti's Les Martyrs, and Petro if Grande a new apera destined expressiy for the ineater by M. Jullien Paust, having been composed with dialogue, required the addition of recitatives to suit the Italian stage. These have been prepared by Dr. Spohr himself, who will superintend the production of his opera.

The engagements for the present campaign include nearly all the old favorities, with sundry recaforcements. The principal soprans comprise Madame Gazzaniga. The male department, in most particulars as strong as ever, is in some instances fortified by new acquisitions. The only important omission is Signor Tamburini, whose respectable name we miss from the present list of barytones. There is still, however, the infinitable Signor Ronconi, supported by the careful M. Rommi, and Signor Bartolimi (cousin, we believe, of Signor Tamberlik,) a new importation, whose laurels have been won at Palermo, and more recently, at Brussels. The army of tenors is invincible Signor Mario and Signor Tamberlik are supported by two other celebrities—Herr Ander, from Vienna, renowned as one of the best singers of Meyerbeer's music, and M. Guymard, the first tenor, and the rival of M. Roger, at the Grand Opera in Paris. Besides these, there are Signor Galvani, a new light tenor from Milan; Herr Stigelii, who made so good an impression last season, with Signors Luigi Mei and Soldi, to complete the list. The basses are scarcely less formidable. To Herr Formes is added Signor Marini, who will be recollected as having sustained the post of prino basso profundo in 1847, 1848, and 1849, with distinguished ability. Sig

In Bailet the chief names are M'lle. Robert, Lou ise Taglioni and Brussi. Of the other opera, Her Majesty's, we read:

Cruvelli, whose success was the great feature last Cruvelli, whose success was the great feature last year, will be prima donna this season, together with Madame Sontag and Mademoiselle Joanna Wagner, the German "star," who is said to have taken the place of Jenny Lind at Berlin Ferlotti, known as a singer and tragic actor, and the barytone Bassini are also important among the new engagements. The drincipal danseuses at the opening of the season will be Mademoiselle Rosatt and Madame Guy Stephan, and the lead will afterward be taken by Cerito. Further arrangements are at present unknown, but the names of the three prime donne are a sufficient guarantee that the season will be one of no ordinary interest.

-Recent excavations in the Villa Vicarello, near Rome, revealed fragments of columns and other ruins, apparently of the age of Hadrian, and Father Marchi, the illustrious Roman Archeologist, well known for his works upon the Catacombs, investigated the matter, and by diligent working brought to light, among the ruins of a Bath, great quantities of old Roman coins of every epoch. There are also breze medals among them, and three are also browne medals among them, and three very richly chased silvergoblets, in the form of old military columns. The inscriptions upon two of these vases are well preserved, but those of the other are much effaced. The characters seem to indicate the second century of our era.

-Of the most eminent classical pianist of the day, The London Times says, in speaking of a

of the day, The London Times says, in speaking of a concert:

M. Halle's playing was never more distinguished by those fine qualities to which he owes his reputatation. His reading of the last movement of Beethoven's composition—one of the two brawura sonatas—was beyond reprosah, and his execution of the elaborate and difficult trio of Mondelssohn accomplished the highest aim of art. He was received with great favor and continually applauded. The scheres in Mendelssohn's trio, played with astonishing rapidity and distinctness, was encored with unanimity. A somewhat affected notturno, of Chopin, and Stephen Heller's graphic and visionus Caprice, entitled La Chasse, were also introduced by M. Halle. The latter was heard with intense interest, and well merited the appliause bestowed.

— The marriage of Jenny Lind has giv-

- The marriage of Jeony Lind has given great satisfaction in Hamburg, in which City the family of Mr. Goldschmidt reside. The news preceded the arrival of his own letters, and the report was treated as a joke until his parents received from Mr. Goldschmidt himself the tidings of its

truth. proposes a musical tournament between three pianists "of the very first rank," whose names are quite unknown to us. Each one of these gentlemen to have an evening in which he is to play his best things in his best manner, and at the last there is to be a trio for three grand pianos, terminating with an improvisation upon a given theme, each artist to take it up where the other stops. We gather that the audience is the final tribunal.

-After the tragical result of the trial of Count Bocarmé for poisoning with nicotine, it was armounced that his wido w had sought solace for her misery in a convent. But she preferred another consolation, and taking sumptuous spartments at Brussels, has led there a very brilliant, if very much Brussels, has led there a very brilliant, if very much censured, career. Her hotel was naturally the center of constant curiosity, nor did the public spare a woman who so little regarded the proprieties of her situation. During the recent Carnival, and on the last day allotted to the grotesque pleasanty of that season, the porte cochere or great door of the Hotel Bocarmé, was observed decorated with garlands of tobacco, enwreathed with inscriptions of every kind, but of all which nicetime was the invariable theme.

-The Parisian Boulevards were recently enlivened toward midnight by a troop of Arabs, in costume, who were returning from some fete, and exhibit ated by wine, sang their national songs with all the peculiar action of their country. Three veiled women, clothed in white, after the manner of Arabian women, walked in their midst: "And from time to time," says a Paris journal, "yielding to the spirit of the moment, they removed the veil and allowed their rich dark eyes to be seen."

-We read in a London paper:

"On the 1st instant, being the first day of the publication of "Bleak House," Mr. Dickens had the honor of entertaining at dinner his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and the leading members of the Guild of Literature and Art, including Messrs. Stanfield, Grieve, Stone, Egg. Tenniel, Haghe, Kuight, Horne, Bell, Costello, Forster, Cunningham, Collins, &c."

- The 9th and 10th volumes of Grote's

Greece are published by Murray. - With true esprit du corps M. Saint-Marc Girardin, although invited by the French Gorernment to assume the head of the literary section in the new system of education, has preferred to share the fortunes of his colleagues under the sup-pressed system, and has declined.

- We observe the names of Horace Vernet, Cogniet, Decamps and Delacroix among those of the Jury upon Paintings in the French Ex-hibition for 1852.

—M. Remeyni, a young Hungarian vio-

was announced for a Concert in Paris on the 11th -The Emperor of Russia has presented Tamburini with a gold medal of honor set in dis-

linist who was in New-York a few months since,

monds an expression of his admiration for the singer. -The second edition of Mignet's Life of

Mary, Queen of Scots, is published in Paris, with a ine steel engraving of Mary, from a cotemporary - The Earl of Belfast was to perform

two piano solos at the concert of the Belfast Classical Harmonists' Society, on the 54th last. -Robert Schumann has written an opera. fanfred, and has been invited to Weimar, where

-Cruvelli is meditating a musical tour in Germany, before going to London.

Liest is Musical Director, to produce it.

- Emile Prudent, the Pisnist, has been saving a triumphant series of concerts in Briguin CANADA.

Protectionist Meeting and the Uttimatum of the Party—The Course of Trade—The Anti-Slavery Association of Canada—The Legis-lative Council to be made Elective—The Maine Liquer Law in Canada—Run on the City Bank of Montreal. Correspondence of The N Y Tribuse.

TORONTO, Friday, March 26, 1859. The Protectionists of Upper Canada have declared their ultimatum A public meeting was held last night, at which the demands of the Upper Canada Protectionists on the De by Cabinet were distinctly stated. Their proposition amounts in fact o a complete abandonment of protectionist theories distinctly stated. Their proposition amounts in fact o a complete abandonment of protectionist theories so far as great Britain is concerned. It cannot be stated without rome circumlocution. When Sir Robert Peel adopted his Free Trade policy, he determined to leave one shilling per quarter duty on all the wheat imported into England. The object of this nominal duty was not revenue, but to pay certain expenses connected with the importation. What the Upper Canada Protectionists now propose is that Canadian grain shall cease to be subject to this duty, while it shall be continued on foreign; the effect of which, so far as our farmers are concerned, would be to give them an advantage in the British market of something less than two pence, Halifax currency, a bushel, over their foreign rivals. But how will this help Lord Derby's Gavernment? How would the carrying out of this proposal affect the British farmer! Why, it would impose an additional for upon him without conferring a single oenest. If the shilling of nominal duty now charged on Canadian grain were repeated, the expenses connected with the importation by which that shilling is absorbed would cease to be paid by the consumer, and the charge would fall upon the Consolidated Fund, to which the British farmer has to contribute his share. This is certainly a queer way of helping the English Protectionists.

It will be seen by the following table that since the adoption by England of a Free Trade policy the trade of this Province with England has undergone considerable diminution, while it has been increasing with the United States:

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On Wednesday night the first anniversary meeting of the Anti-Slavery Association of Canada was held in St. Lawrence Hall. There was a large attendance of both sexes present, and several effective speeches were made. Among the objects of this Association is the ministering to the necessities of destitute fugitives who seek our shores. The funds collected during the year, however, were very insonsiderable, being less than three hundred and thirty dollars. This does not include subscriptions sonsiderable, being less than three hundred and thirty dollars. This does not include subscriptions of clothes and money collected by the ladies and of which no report has yet been made. The Report of the Association states the number of refugees who have entered Canada during the last two years at between five and six thousand, and the whole number of colored persons in Canada is estimated at thirty thousand. The Association is opposed to African colonization, and refuses its commenance to the scheme of emigration to the West-Indies, in both cases I think without reason; for if any good is to come out of American alavery—and good dees sometimes come out of evil—it will be by the negroes carrying back to their own country the civilization of the United States; and as between the two places the British West-Indies must be a much better home for the negro than Canada. The Association is in communication with the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and the American Anti-Slavery Society. The following resoutions were adopted at the meeting:

Resolved. That while we deplore the continued existence of Slavery in the world and especially in the United States.

a vatern not merely stuful in itself, but the cause of na mactous evils political, social, commercial and rehigieus, we rejuce that the meeting.

Resolved, That, in common with Wilberforse, Baxton,

tion and utter extinction.

Resolved, That, in common with Wilberforce, Baxton, Macaniny, and their associates and successors, we have no confidence in the American Colonization Society, founded, and chiefly supported, as it has been, by slaveholders, the worst enemies of Freedom and the slave, whose welfare they gretead to be anxious to promote by expatriation to Liberia.

confidence in the American Colonization Society, tousine, and chiefly supported, as it has been, by sireholders, the worst enemies of Freedom and the slave, whose welfare they greteed to be antieus to promote by expatriation to Liberia.

Reselved. That while we would gratefully record our thanks to those clergymen and others in the United States who have so nobly supposed the art occities of the Fugitive Slave Law, we depose the indifference of some and the unrigh ecous approaching of others whose duty it is to vimiliar to the George of Christ from the appearance of the surge course and the surge course and the surge course and the surge course of the surge of the surge course of the surge of th

Yesterday there was a tight run on the City Bank of Mentreal. The institution, although the weakest in the Province, is. I think, perfectly solvant, not with-standing the heavy losses it has sustained. L. C.

Thomas G Young, son of the late Hen. Samuel Young, has dissolved his connection with The Bellston, Spa Democrat. PHILADELPHIA.

Verdict of Marder Annual Conference - Deaths Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1852.

The Jury in the case of the Polish brothers Skupinski, charged with the murder of young Lehman, came into Court, vesterday morning, at lookiock, with a verdict of murder in the first degree. The Court-room was crowded with eager spectators. When the vidict was rendered, the faces of the prisoners betrayed that their feelings were intense, although they displayed very little emotion. The jury was polled at the request of the counsel for the jury was polled at the request of the counsel for the prisoners. While this was being performed, the wretched brothers exchanged a lew words together. Matthias, the elder of the two, applied his handker-chief to his eyes, and evidently wiped away tears.—They were shortly after removed from the dock, and conveyed to prison. Judge Allison discharged the jury, after thanking them for the patient care and attention they had bestowed os the trial during its progress. It is said that Matthias, on his way to pison, informed one of the officers who accompanied him, that the third man, who has been so anxiously cought after, is till in this city; that he is a tailor by trade, and that he has been in the habit of taking work out of some city stores. Up to the moment of this disclosure, Matthias had refused to say anything in reference to this third man.

Now that these men are convicted, it will not prejudice the course of justice to state, that they have been identified as two men who broke into a house in New-York, has been in this city for some days awaiting the conclusion of the trial. Had it resulted in New-York, has been in this city for some days awaiting the conclusion of the trial. Had it resulted in their acquittal, he had a requisition to convey them to New York, has been in this city for some days awaiting the conclusion of the trial. Had it resulted in their acquittal, he had a requisition to convey them to New York, has been in this city for some days awaiting the conclusion of the trial. Had it resulted in their acquital, he had a requisition to convey them to New York, has been in this city for some days awai ers Skupinski, charged with the murder of young Lehman, came into Court, yesterday morning, at le

with. Barnes and New 14. Razzad, had oben appointed to form the Committee to convey to Bishop Hedding and his friends the sympathy of the Conference in his sufferings from declining health.

The principal business transacted was the election of local deacons and elders. The following named persons were elected local deacons:

South Philadelphia District—Nazareth station—George Russell

South Philadeiphia District—Nazareth station—George Russell
Wharten at Station—Christian Stanger.
North Philadeiphia District—Newtown Circuit—William Umbhleby.
St. John's Station—Benjamin Hubbert.
New Merket at Station—Peter Y. Calder.
Attleborough Circuit—Ebenezer Barwis.
Frankford Station—Thomas M. Miles and James Woodfield.

Woodneid.

Reading District — Mount Zion Church, Mana-yurk — Wm. Jones. This nomination occasioning unite a lengthy discussion, was finally withdrawn by

cutte a lengthy discussion, was many with the presiding elder.

Wilmington District — Union Station, Wilmington.

— Philip Jones.

E. Zion, Wilmington.—John G. Manlove, (the present local pastor of the Colored Church of E. Zion.)

Northeast Circuit.—James Merrey.

Easten District.—Greensborough Circuit.—Thomas

Pharash Chapel, Smyrna Circuit.-Jas. Williams,

colored.

Show Hill Circuit — George W. Covington.

The next business was the examination of local preachers who are candidates for admission to the order of Elders, when the following were severally examined and elected: George W. Germon, of St. Paul's Station; Rev. C. W. Jackson, of the Western Methodist Church; Hezekiah Dolby, of the North ampton Circuit; Rev. W. P. Dickson, of the Union M. E. Church, and William Jackson, of the Ebeneger Station.

M. E. Church, and William Sacason, ser Station.
On Friday, the baggage cars attached to a train bound west, took fire near Hollidaysburg. Before the fiames could be extinguished, a large portion of the baggage, belonging to one hundred and sighty passengers, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$12,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from the locomotive.

Address and Resolutions on Pasce To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribune :

At a Meeting of the Oberlin (Ohio) Peace Society, March 1, 1852, the following Address and Resolutions on Peace were offered by Mr. Van Amringe, and adopted and ordered to be printed:

TO THE PROPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

To the Prople of the United States:

We respectfully ask your attention to physical and moral causes of War: to the results of National Wars: the results of moral force, and to our practical duties as Christians.

The whole universe as created by the Supreme Being forms a unity, and is sennected by dependent laws. Wars are transgressions agains these laws. Peace is submission to them. If we war against any one department in the government of God, we are in conflict, to some degree, with his Will. in all. By the body man is connected with the earth and with conditions of earth, of air and water. His brain, nervous system, blood and temperament, and consequently his mind and meral forces, and the energies of his will, are modified, in a high degree, by clothing, food, swellings and occupations. In the present condition of society, mankind are

by clothing, took, ewenings and occupations in the present condition of society, mankind are brought up in warfare against the physiological and other constitutional law sof God, ordained for the government of man, of society and nations. To what degree can these causes of war be remedied by a resort to the sword for national defensed in fact, are not the causes of war actually increased by the use of the aword? Do not the preparations for war,—the organization, military oaths, discipling and conflicts of armed men,—militate still more against God's enactments in regard to physiological, mental and moral conditions as influenced by physical sauses? All history proves the truth of the Biole declaration that they who take the sword shall periate by the sword. Death follows as a stream from its fountain. The feeble mind of man may not detect the undeveloped rudiments, but the eye of God sees the end from the beginning,—death in the germ.

is fountain. The feeble mind of mas may not detect the undeveloped rudiments, but the eye of God sees the end from the beginning,—death in the germ.

Some propose to unite kirgdoms by laws of arbitration, as counties in a State are now united. This would be good so far as it goes.

But in the present condition of society, founded on slavery, on unjust servitude and land monopoly, standing armies or an armed police are thought necessary even to restrain outbreaks and mobs in a county or state. If the present riolations of natural rights were continued, then standing armies would still remain in use to enforce arbitration laws in controversies between kingdoms. Thus the evil might be much modified, but not removed.

What, then is the true remedy! It is to submit to the laws of God, and to be at peace with Him in all departments of His government, physiology, mind, morals and society. We must clothe ourselves with the meral power of Christ, who is the Prince of life and peace.

But what is the moral power of Christ! It is the living Word of God. By the word alone, we may a tain to some extent a snowledge of sin, but life must be added to the word, to act rightfully upon the hearts of others. The Mosaic law, although sobstantially including the law of love, did not write the law honorable; he lived it out in all its event; and when the beautes of heliness were thus presented to the heart in a living form, God poured out the Holy Spirit. The Bride of Christ were slain. Christians are not promised an exemption from death. They are promised an exemption from death and society of a single righteous nation which has perished.

God has instituted, by constitutional laws, an invincible connection between war by the sword, and

nor are les to auseum injarious suscements against our felhw nem.

3 Resource. That the moral power of a untion truly profeasing thrist and living file sie, would be effected under
God for the emancipation of Hungary. Europe and the
world, and we carnessty call upon at peacemakers, while
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world, and one own nation to be the them.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribane. The Suffolk Bank Robbery.

Boston, Monday, March 29, 1852.

It is currently reported in State at this morning, that cefalcations to the extent of \$73,000 have been discovered in the Suffoik Bank since Saturday. The Officers of the Bank have not yet made their efficial report. Clerks were engaged all Sunday in investigating the books, and have not yet faished.

The Reported Murder of Seven Persons in Virginia-The Indian Troubles in Fiorida.

Virginia—The Indian Troubles in Florida.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 29, 1832.

The wholesale murer of seven persons reported by The Fairmbant Virginian to have taken place in Docdridge County, is fixty contradicted by the Editor of The Clarksburgh Register, published near the locality of the reported murders, who promunces the rumor to be the greatest humbug of the season.

The indian troubles in Florida do not appear to be enurely rettled. The Governor had sent General Bookins with an armed company into Orange County to investigate the resent outrage. The whites appear determined to force the Indians to emigrate A Delegation of friendly Seminol Indians have been dispatched to Billy Bowlegs to induce him to emigrate.

Kossuth at St. Louis On leaving St. Louis, Gov. Kossuth ad

dressed a letter of thanks to Mayor Kennett for the hospitality shown him by the citizens of that place. and the sympathy with which they had taken up the cause of civil and religious liberty in Europe. learn from The St. Louis Union that embarking on the boat which was to take him down the river, a number of gentlemen belonging to the Committee of One Hundred had the pleasure of a long and highly interesting conversation with the Governor at his rooms at the Planters' House; during which conversation among other topics, he expressed the utmost sympathy for the cause of suffering Irelandand manifested a knowledge of her history truly astonishing, going over, with minute accuracy, the course of Daniel O'Connell, and pointing out the great merits, and also the great defects of his policy, and also suggesting what he thought the proper means for the liberation of Ireland. He also left a letter to the Chairman of that Committee, thanking the gentlemen composing it, for their exertions in behalf of the Hungarian cause.

CITY ITEMS.

FROM ALBANY .- At 11? o'clock yesterday morning we received Albany morning papers by the Hudson River Railroad Express Train, which left Albany at 7 o'clock. Time to 32d-st., 4 hours and 20 minutes.

The Commissioner of Streets and

Lamps, sitting complacently in the midst of his muddy streets, broken pavements and pestilential gutters, has sent forth a proclamation to defend himself from charges which no one has made, and most valiantly does he put to flight these phantoms of his seandalous usurpation on the part of the Common Council lies at his door; hence his vigorous recalcitration. Confused and almost overwhelmed with the work which he is called upon to see done, he should be excused for any trascibility which his naturally jolly good nature may be driven to. He was elected as the head of one department; but if the Common Council don't make him the head of all departments it will be because they dread an injunction from the Supreme Court. They have invaded the Mayor's Office, the Bureau of Police, the City Inspector's Department, dragged out whatever they dared, and thrown the whole of the plunder into the Street Department. Of course, Mr. Arcularius is beset by hungry camp followers clamoring for office—they would be market clerks, sweepers, lam, lighters, oil men, street inspectors, sealers of weights, scavengers, swill collectors, anything that he has to give; and these thousands of claim? backed by the interested Aldermen in person, are enough to exasperate any man. No one ever thought of holding him responsible for any of the incane freaks of party maneuvering which originated in the chamber of the Aldermen. Mr Arcularius, in his manifesto, informs us that George White is responsible, under him, for Cleaning Streets; andfurther, that no work done on the streets shall be paid for until ordered from the head of the Department. He says that the Police and the People have no right to remove anything from the streets ; that such work must be done by the said George White or his agents. Having exonerated himself from an imaginary charge of usurpation, he closes by saying: "I therefore hereby notify all whom it may concern, that no labor performed on the streets will be recognized or paid for by this Department, except when authorized by the Superintendent of Streets, or those appointed by him as Inspector or Foreman over the persons so engaged."
This settles the matter; no pile of mud, or dead horse, or any other nuisance shall be touched eris already apparent; on every hand we are sur rounded by nuisances; if rainy, an endless pool of mud; if fair, boundless clouds of dust; here, a gut ter overruning with kitchen slops; there, the remains of an animal a week dead; everywhere, a year's stock of mud and street manure ; and to remedy all this, the Street Inspector is bustling about with a mere handfull of men, and the head of the Department telling us us that the people must mind heir own business and leave street cleaning to him GERMAN SOCIETY OF YOUNG MEN .-This society recomends itself to public attention

Its objects are, to make such provisions for young men as will save them from moral degredation, a well as to elevate and enlarge their minds : in short to enable them to become worthy citizens and re spectable members of society. By liberal contri butions from persons, ever ready to promote a good cause, the society has been able to rent a spacious hall, (corner of Essex and Stanton-streets) which is open to every one, free of charge, on every evening of the week. On five evenings instructions are given in the English language, architectural drawegs, Geography, History and staging, three of the ave evenings being entirely devoted to the English language, when the attendance is between fifty and sixty five. All instructions are given gratis. The society possesses a library, so that if any one does not wish to pursue study in the classes, he may im prove his time in reading. On Saturday and Sun. day evenings the library is open, but no instructions are given.

DEATH OF PETER A. COWDREY, Esq. -This gentleman, we learn, was seized in the early which terminated in his death on Friday evening.

Yesterday forenoon, in the Superior Court, at Chambers, Judge Sandford presiding, Mr. O'Conor rose, and after brief remarks eulogistic of the character of deceased, moved, as a mark of respect, that the Court adjourn, which was ordered, after a response from the Judge, to take place at 2 o'clock, and the order entered upon the minutes.

A similar motion, with remarks, was made by Mr. W. J. Wetmore, in Common Pleas, Judge Daly presiding, and the Court immediately adjourned.

THE LIGHT SHIP .- The keeper of the Floating Light, off Sandy Hook, makes the following report of vessels for the first three months o

ng the coldest of the weather, there were periods

| PASSED OUT. | 363 | Ships | 154 | Barks | 363 | Ships | 3 | 131 | Brigs | 3 | 432 | Schooners | 1,131 | He says, the severity of the weather has exceeded anything he has experienced for many years. "Dur-

when scarcely any portion of the exterior of the ship could be discerned, she being completely covered with ice from her masthead to the water's tire and at one time, although six miles at sea, we were so completely surrounded and hemmed in, that he crew were enabled to work for half a mile around the ship on the ice-a circumstance, I beeve, unprecedented at this station. Some of the ales during the winter have indeed been terrific. Though lanely, isolated and little thought of, yet we experience there here when the shaking out of a stor e via might be the means of bearing us through the boiling surges to eternity; and yet, through Previdence and careful watching, we have been enabled to hold on thus far through this inclement reason, while I believe ever light ship on the sutire coast bas either been driven from its moorings, or been taken into harbor."

THE LATE ACCIDENT IN THIRTY-SECOND sr.-The builders engaged in the erection of the houses which fell with such disastrous results of Saturday are destrous of having a full investigation as they state that orders were given to have the work done well, and the mason himself was upon the work just before it fell. It appears that Brady had a fracture of the pelvis and resture of the bladder. Parrell had his neck broken as seel as his collar-bone and two upper ribs. The investigation by Coroner Ives will be commenced to day.

LOGSERRIAN VERDICT .- In an action brought for demages sustained by reason of the bite of a dog, and tried last week in one of the Justiced Courts in this City, before a Jury, the following curious vertices was rendered, namely:—"We find for the plaintiff six cents damages, and the dog to be given up to the plaintiff, by 5 o'clock this afternoon.

His Hener Mayor Kingsland has purchased a splendid country seat at Clason's Point; own of Westehester, Westchester Co., (opposite Flushing Bay.) He will undoubtedly make it one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful manors which have sprung from the wealth and liberality of citizens of the Matropolis.

ARREST FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A! man named John Griffith was arrested at an early hour on Sunday morning, by Jofficer Hiler, of the Seventh Ward, charged with having, with obers, knocked down John Duffy, a resident of Williams, burgh, and robbed him of \$24. It appears that at a late hour on Saturday night, Duffy, while walking through Rocsevelt-st, was accosted by the accused and several others, who asked him to treat them. He complied with their wishes, and was treates in turn. About two hours afterward they found themselves in Catharine-st, where they had another drink, and then Duffy bid them good night and started up Cherry-st, but had proceeded but a short distance when he was overtaken by the accused and others whom he had just left, who, he alleges, knocked him down and robbed him, as above stated, and then fied; he however pursued them, crying "Stop thie!" whem the officer made his appearance and captured Griffith, who was taken before Justice Timpson and committed for examination. The rest of the gung effected their escape. ARREST FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY .-

A Notorious Burglar Arrested.

A Notorious Burglar Arrested.

Officer Zeigler, of the Seventeenth Ward, on Friday evening arrested a well knewn character named Jack Simpson, who, it appears, was detected in company with an associate, in the dwelling of Mrs. Fisk, No. 176 Second-st, which they had entered by means of false keys. The two men were in the act of breaking open a bureau drawer, when some of the family entered the room, and on seeing the rascals attempted to arrest them, but they each drew formidable looking knives and threatened death to any one who should interfere to prevent their leaving the house. They then made their way to the street, but the cry of "Stop thief!" having been raised, they were pursued, when Simpson was captured and take en before Justice Mountfort, who committed him to prison. His accomplice effected his escape.

The following sales of Real Estate The following sales of Real Estate were made by auction on Friday, by Damont & Houack: Three-story brick house and lease of lot, 188 3d-st., \$2,900, three-story brick house and lease of lot, 188 3d-st., \$2,900, three-story brick house and lease of lot, 190 3d-st., \$2,800, three-story brick house and lease of lot, 190 3d-st., \$2,800.

The following sales were issue by Wm. H. Franklin, Son & Co. Two-story frame house and lot, \$7,500.

The following sales were made on Saturday by Cole & Chitton: Two lots at Stapleton, States Island, \$300 each, \$600

Friday, March 26.—House and lot, 393 Bleecker-st., 32 by 75, \$4,230; house and lot, 21 Catherine-slip, \$4,800; house and lot, 13 Catherine-slip, \$7,150.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS .- Two in-ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Two individuals, named Win. Trace and Mary Harrington, were arrested by officer James of the Tenth Ward, the latter charged with a tempting to pass spurious half deliars, and the former as being an accomplice in receiving the purchase, and good money obtained by. Mary in exchange for base coin. It appears that she had passed some of it at the stores of No. 82 Division-street, James Martin, No. 55 Oliver-street and Robert Martin, No. 69 Mulberry-street, and was arrested at the last named store. On searching the accused, several base half dollars were found upon each of them. They were taken before Justice Timpson and detaited, preparatory to being seas before the United States Court for examination.

Figgs — Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clk., Officer Leatt, of the Twentieth Ward, discovered fames issuing from the feed store of Benjamin FJ Ailen, in the Sixth av., near Thirty-third-st. The alarm was immediately given, and the fremen were early on the ground, but owing to the great quantity of hay and atraw on the premises, the flames spread with astonishing rapidity, and before they could be subdued, the store, with the adjoining paint-shop of J. Patterson, was nearly destroyed. Mr. Allen's loss amounts to about \$1.000, which is insured as follows: Green with Insurance Company, \$000. Mr. Patterson is insured in the Pacific Insurance Company, \$500.

Yesterday morning, about 71 o'clock, a fire occurred.

Yesterday morning, about 71 o'clock, a fire occur in the building No. 4 Courtlandt at. The flames of extinguished before much damage occurred.

Mrs. Boorn died on Friday, in Sixo teenth-st., at the extreme old age of 91 years and one month.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT-Before Judge U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge Judgen.—The trial in relation to alleged Cubas expedition was continued. In relation to the complaint of Mr. Burtnett, a witness, being at large, although ordered by the Court to be imprisoned for contempt, Mr. Blankman stated that Capt. Moore had told him. Capt. M., (who stated himself to be a seaman, and to reside at Tammany Hall.) testaged to having seen Mr. Burtnett at French's Hetel about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening; did not recole leet whether it was Thursday or Friday.

Mr. Yellott, of the firm of L. M. Hoffman & Co., testified to the Cleopatra having been offered at anotion at the Exchange, in July last.

D. D. Field, Samuel J. Tilden, Nelson J. Waterbury, E. A. Campbell, and one or two others, who stated that they were acquainted with the handwriting of Mr. O'sullivan, teatined to the body of the paper (the agreement as to the charter of the sloop Wm. Roe, between Burtnett and Schleisinger) not helps the handwriting of Mr. O'sullivan. They testified to his reputation for honor and integrity being high, &c.

Mr. Van Buren called to the stand the Clerks of

Mr. Van Buren called to the stand the Clerks of

the District and Circuit Courts with a view to ascertaining whether the recognizance of Weiderhold and other winesses had been filed. Only two or three had been so.

The District Attorney said he had a right to file, off

other witnesses had been filed. Only two or three had been so.

The District Attorney said he had a right to file, on not; and many papers are not filed, it not being convicted necessary or judicious to do so.

Jacob Aimes, President of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, was placed upon the stand, as to the character of Mr. Burtnett.

It was objected to by Mr. Hoffman, unless B. is to be considered as a witness.

Mr. Van B. said he would show certain acts of Mr. B.; also, will show by witnesses, that he brought a charge against his father, which was dismissed also, that he went from here last summer to Havana—received mency from the Government, and was there when certain lives were sactificed, &c.

The Court said the testimony of Burtnett, on account of his refusing to answer, must be, as already intimated, struck out, and the inquiry as to his general character cannot be admitted.

The Court took a recess On reassembling the Marshal made a return as to Mr. Burtnett. He stated that he had been over to the Kinga County prison, to which Mr. B. had been as the Firday, but left after that, he said he had been up to see a sick child, but whether that is so or not, remarked the Marshal, Ecannot say, I told him, in the Keeper's presence, that if he transgressed again, by leaving the prison, he should be placed in a cell, in close custody. Mr. B. stated, the Marshal said, that the witness made a mistake in saying that B. had been at French's he has not been there for three moaths.

On a question from Mr. Van Buren it appeared that B. is kept within the outer walls of the prison but at liberty to go to asy part of it. It was also shown that the Sheriff lived within the prison limits, so that Mr. B. being there. Mr. Van B. said, is not greater punishment than for the Sheriff. He, Mr. Van B. thought the order was to keep him is close custody.

Van B., thought the order was to keep him in close custody

The Court said that was the order, and ought to be enforced, and a new order was made to that effect

Mr. Van Bruen then said that they had several more witnesses, but they would be accumulative.

Mr. Cuttung. (who is away) will probably be base this attendon, at any rate, to-morrow. He would like to rest the case here for the present, and the District Attorney, if he had any rebutting testimoney new to bring it in, and afford time to consult with Mr. C.

The District Attorney said he had rebutting testi-

The District Attorney said he had rebutting tests mony, but said they would decline to bring any more, and if the other said so, they will consider the testi-

meny closed.

Mr. Van Buren then offered to submit the case to
the Jury under the charge of the Court, but the Difference of the Court, but the Court of the Court, but the Court of the Court